The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of the Removed Naval Officers—Proceedings in Executive Session—Another Letter from General Cass to the Mexican Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Senate confirmed all the nominations for promotion in the Navy, sent in yesterday, as follows:

Captains—Paine, Ramsay and Inman to the Active list, and Voorhees to the Leave on Pay list.

Commanders—Armstrong, Long, Johnson and Shaw to the active list, and Lowndes to the leave list.

Promotions to Commanders on the Active List—Lieutenants Porter, Williamson, Carter, Bissell, Gleason, Kiby, Chandler, Meade and Gibson.

Lieutenants to a place on the Active List.—Fleet, Spotswood, Doyle, Marr, Rhett, Perry, Rolando, Parker, Fitzgerald, Rhind, McAlpine, Byrone, Hall.

Lieutenants in the leave on Pay List.—Walson, Brownell, Abbot, Rumsey and Harrison.

Of these, Lieutenants Russell, Gansen, Kelly, Chandler, Meade, Gibson, Porter, Williamson and Gleason are promoted to be Commanders.

There was a fierce debate in Executive session in connection with the case—probably Jourdon's—and other slight manifestations of feeling between certain gentlemen on the Democratic side of the Chamber. It is supposed, however, that the matter will be arranged by friends without further collision.

The President, to-day, sent in the additional nominations of Lieut. Maxwell to the Active, and Lieut. Hartstene to the Leave on Pay list.

The Senate also confirmed all the pending nominations for appointments, made during the recess, of Postmasters, Colonels, and Land officers, except one of the latter in Minnesota—that clearing the Executive calendar. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Following the Naval confirmations, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution establishing the Brevet Grade of Admiral to be conferred when the President may deem proper to acknowledge that it is due for eminent services, and providing that when the office is once filled and becomes vacant, it shall expire.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate also confirmed R. W. WOLLEY, of Kentucky, as Secretary of Legation at Spain.

Gen. CASS, in a letter to Capt. LEVY, of this city, dated Monday, while giving his reasons for withholding authoritative censure by this Government of the proceedings at Bologna in the case of the boy MORTARA says, as an individual he has no hesitation in expressing his surprise and regret at the deplorable occurrence in the Papal States, and that it is difficult to conceive how such an act of injustice could take place in the middle of the Nineteenth Century and in the heart of Europe. The judgment of the world, he adds, will condemn it.

Our Washington Correspondence.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION—THE FILIBUSTERS OF THE SCHOONER SUSAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The most earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad have been doubtful of the success of any one of the many conflicting bills pending in Congress, and which look to the construction of that important work. To-day, however, their hopes have revived, and they begin to feel confident of early and eminent success. The amendment of Mr FOSTER, providing that the road shall be constructed of American materials, it is believed will secure support for the measure in the States, where it had not been anticipated heretofore. It is argued that the large demand for American iron which the railroad construction will create under the operation of this amendment, will operate as a protection to the entire iron interests of the country; and that this consideration will secure to the Amended bill the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Missouri, and several other States heretofore looked upon as doubtful. In short, to-night's count seems to show a clear majority in the Senate for the bill, substantially as reported by Mr. GWIN from the Railroad Committee, with Mr. FOSTER's amendment, already noted.

The speech made to-day in behalf of the measure by Senator SEWARD, was a masterly argument, exhibiting the importance of the Pacific Railroad as a bond of social, political and commercial union, and as an instrumentality of defence. The Senator also set forth, in emphatic terms, the duty of the Government to construct the work, and demonstrated that public economy demanded it no less than public necessity. Like everything else emanating from the pen of your distinguished Senator, his argument to-day may be referred to with confidence as a complete and thorough exposition of the subject treated.

I telegraphed you, to-night, the contents of letters received here to-day, announcing that Spanish transports are daily expected at Tampico, bringing troops to operate against Mexico with the Spanish fleet already there. These statements are so directly the reverse of oft-repeated assurances made to our Government by the Spanish Minister, here, that it is difficult to believe them; yet there are prominent Mexicans now in Washington who fear that Spain really has Monroe designs against Mexico, and is to be secretly supported in them by France. These gentlemen suspect England to be engaged in secret intrigue with France in the extension of a European protectorate over the whole of Mexico and Central America. While I give these surmises for what they may be worth, permit me to add that I have no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed, to the effect that if Spain has any designs against Mexico, England is in no sense a party to them.

I was permitted to read a letter to-day, dated Mobile, Ala., the 13th inst., and written by a gentleman who is fully posted in regard to the movements of Gen. WALKER and his friends. Referring to the anxiety expressed in the public prints lest a British cruiser should seize the schooner *Susan*, which recently left Mobile, the writer says:

"Before this it seems to me the diplomatic corps, as well as the United States Government, should have ascertained that the naturalized Nicaraguans have some conduct as well as courage. They may rely on it that *the Susan will not thrust herself into the neighborhood of Her British Majesty's vessels at San Juan del Norte. She will land her passengers in Central America without any interference whatever. I speak confidently, because I know the destination of the Susan, and no surmise yet made as to her course approaches the truth.*

The passengers on the *Susan* are all excellent men. Among them are many old Nicaraguans, who know the country and the people. They are men capable of leading difficult enterprises, and our friends may count confidently on hearing a good account of them."

Did you notice the course pursued by JEFFERSON DAVIS, to-day, in relation to a resolution introduced by Mr. SEWARD, simply inquiring whether any additional legislation is necessary for the effectual suppression of the African Slave-trade? A single objection, under the rules of the Senate, prevents the consideration of a resolution upon the day of its introduction, and that objection Mr. DAVIS made to-day with significant promptness. Are we to understand by this that the Senator from Mississippi wants the Slave-trade reopened? It certainly looks so.

The Old Soldiers' bill is quite certain to pass the House to-morrow, in the shape in which it now stands; and my impression is that it will pass the Senate also, unless it is smothered so as never to get to the vote in that body. Herein lies the danger. The bill provides pensions for every soldier who served three months in the War of 1812, or in various Indian wars.

Some wag, who doubtless was disgusted with the recent pow-wow at the White House, between the President and the Tammany men, and the "Don Fernandos" of the New-York Democracy, took the liberty of affixing a fitting badge to the Executive mansion some time during the dark hours the other night. Imagine the horror of BUCHANAN's "tiger" when he opened the front door in the morning, and found "Tammany Hall" inscribed across the portal in massive letters of charcoal crayon. The joke would have been better, and more appropriate, if the inscription had been "Pewter Mug." S.

XXXVth Congress.—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The usual batch of petitions was received. These of public interest were two presented by Mr. SEWARD of N. Y., from citizens of Berks and Lancaster Counties, Penn., asking the protection for American industry; and fifty or sixty more presented by Mr. CAMERON, of Penn., from all the counties of Pennsylvania, asking the same request.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, introduced a bill, which was read twice by its title, authorizing the removal of the offices belonging to the United States, and occupied by the Collector of the Revenue, in connection with the Quarantine Station, in the port of New-York.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial from gold and silver leaf manufacturers, in the city of New-York and elsewhere; also, three petitions from citizens of Seneca and Jefferson Counties, N. Y., praying for the selection of a breakwater at the port of Cape Vincent; all of which were referred to the proper Committees.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence between the Mexican Government, Mr. FORSYTH, and the State Department, and such other matters as will elucidate the complications which resulted in the suspension of Diplomacy.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate what changes in the Postal Laws are necessary to render the Department self-sustaining.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, a joint resolution was adopted, permitting certain officers of the Navy to accept from the British Government medals and snuff boxes.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District, to appropriate a million of acres of lands for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a substitute for the bill relating to military officers.

Several messages, the contents of which are unknown, were received from the President, whereon the Senate went into Executive session for some hours. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The House passed the Soldiers of the War of 1812 Pension bill by Yeas 130, Nays 73.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, of Maine, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill for the payment of the Invalid and other pensions, appropriating $853,000 therefor.

The Military Academy bill, appropriating nearly $161,000, was next taken up.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said that while some gentlemen were scrupulous about voting for the Soldier's Pension bill, paying those who had fought, the bill before them proposed paying men to learn to fight. He complained of appropriations for purposes of war, our mission being peace, and a standing army not having been contemplated by the founders of our Government. They would be soon called on to vote large sums for fortifications, which in a quarter of a century would be as useless as old castles on the Rhine.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked him whether he believed the Soldier's Pension bill right?

Mr. GIDDINGS was glad his reverend friend had asked him that question. As the pension system had been adopted, he would deal out its benefits with even-handed justice. Congress had squandered money on General SCOTT, while there were men in *his district* not worth a hundred dollars who fought as gallantly.

Mr. LOVEJOY said his theology was that two wrongs do not make a right. Generals SCOTT and CASS were pensioners by the bill just passed as well as the venerable gentleman from Ohio. It was like Oliver Twist presenting his bowl, asking for more soup. [Laughter.] A new pension system was inaugurated to-day, opening a sluice-way to a bottomless ocean of corruption. If the vote had been by ballot, there would not have been fifty votes in its favor. [Laughter.] But the old soldiers afforded an occasion for high-falutin and humbug, and a hobby like boys riding on broomsticks. [Laughter.] He would vote against the Military Academy and all Military bills. That was good theology as well as Christianity.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that the House have not inaugurated a new system of pensions. It was inaugurated in 1818 and had been maintained to the present day.

Mr. LOVEJOY responded that it was a new system to pension well men. After a while Congress will be called upon to pension those engaged in the Mexican, Florida and every other petty war.

The Military Academy bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate standing Committees.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, remarked that there was much in the Message to approve and much to condemn. While the President was anxious to enforce measures against Spain and other countries, for satisfaction of our claims, even to war, he had nothing to say of the delinquency of our own Government, and the neglect of Congress to do justice to the claims of its own citizens, founded on justice. He then explained and advocated the bill for the relief of NATHANIEL and BENJAMIN GODDARD, the claim growing out of the seizure of the ship *Ariadne*, in 1812.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York, reviewed the correspondence on the subject of our Central American relations, showing the inconsistency and contradictory course pursued by England, and her object; which he believed to be to defeat our policy, and secure a firmer footing on the Isthmus. He doubted their good faith in seeking to avoid a direct issue on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating with the weak States of Central America, and not directly with this Government. He advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and a more decided policy on our part, as due to the interests and honor of this nation. He reviewed the history of the Monroe doctrine, and explained the circumstances under which it was announced, and the necessity of it at the time as well as its importance now. He sustained the President's Message throughout.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, explained his bill giving the people of the organized Territories authority to elect their Judges, Governors, and all other officers, and providing for the formation of a State Constitution, when there is a sufficient population to elect one Representative in Congress. He had hoped the old issue on Lecompton would have been allowed to sleep, but it had been revived by the President. The Democracy of Illinois had been always brave and faithful, and yet a hostile policy has been pursued toward them by the Administration. The guillotine has been at work, and the places of good men have been supplied by miserable scoundrels and sycophants, and this he could prove.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois asked: Do I understand that such persons have been appointed by the present Administration?

Mr. MORRIS replied that he did not assert that the character of those individuals was known to the Heads of the Departments, but it is a fact that they were appointed to office. The passage of his bill would quiet the Slavery agitation in Congress.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, characterized the election of Judges and Governors in the Territories as absurd, and referred to Utah to show what would be its unfavorable operation there.

Mr. MORRIS said that Mr. RITCHIE could offer an amendment exempting Utah from the operation of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, asked and obtained leave to print his speech. Its subject was not mentioned.

Mr. WILSON, of Virginia, gave some reasons why he was opposed to the revival of specific duties.

The Committee rose.

The House then passed the Invalid Pension and West Point Appropriation bills.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill laying specific duties on a certain class of imports, and so amendatory of the present tariff as to furnish increased revenue to the TREASURY, and proper protection to the labor and industry of the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba until satisfaction is given for the insults offered on the persons and property of our citizens.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Notice was given that the Court would adjourn on Friday until the Tuesday following.

No. 268.—James O'Hara *vs.* Winslow & Co. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Cause docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lowndale, *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No. 28.—Mary Ann Thomas *vs.* James Lawson's heirs. Cause submitted on record and printed arguments for both parties.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Harreda and Brother *vs.* Bengam H. Silsbee *et al.*—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs, and continued for the defendants.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th ultimo, four days later, has arrived here. The news is unimportant.

Three passengers by the Overland Mail from Kansas City reached Stockton Nov. 24. They were fifty-one days out.

The Mohave and Navajoe Indians were hostile and troublesome.

Victoria dates are to the 17th, and Portland dates to the 12th ult.

JOHN NUGENT, U. S. Special Agent, had published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia, in the Victoria *Gazette*, in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression Americans had received at the hands of the Colonial authorities, saying it was his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington.

Mr. NUGENT had arrived at San Francisco, and would leave for Washington in the next steamer.

Business generally was inactive at San Francisco.

The passengers report encountering snow fifteen inches deep on the Apache Cañon, beyond El Paso, and that ice was floating in the Rio Grande.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met again this evening. Mr. CALLIOU offered a resolution making stockholders show how they obtained their stock, whether for money or for services rendered to the Company. This was discussed and withdrawn, when President FOWLER made a doleful statement of his transactions with the Company, but before he got through, his leading opponent interrupted him, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at what he had done.

President MORSE arrived during the evening session of the Convention, and addressed the stockholders in regard to paying up.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Fresh Rumors.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

We have received well-marked currents from Valentia to-day, but have had nothing that was intelligible since Saturday.

C. W. DE SAUTY, Electrician.

The Official Canvass.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The following are the official footings on the State ticket, as now finally announced by the Board of State Canvassers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Morgan	247,933	Burrows	60,886
Parker	230,613	Smith	5,470

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Campbell	250,634	Benton	62,326
Taylor	229,786	Beers	2,167

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Gardner	249,933	Thompson	60,910
Piper	229,546	Harrington	1,801

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Everest	292,208	Russell	32,000
Donnelly	302,201	Filer	1,000

ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Yes	138,266	No	144,536

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The House, yesterday, refused to pass the Senatorial Election bill, over the Governor's veto, by yeas 49, nays 48, two less than a constitutional majority.

The Indiana Legislature—Election of United States Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Legislature this afternoon by concurrent resolution, elected HENRY S. LANE and WM. M. MCCARTY, United States Senators in the place of Senators BRIGHT and FITCH, the former till 1863, and the latter till 1861.

Sinking of the Steamer Peter Tellow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Peter Tellow*, from this city for New-Orleans, sunk in the Mississippi, near Greenville, to-day. It is believed no lives were lost.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived yesterday, the 21st inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LECTURE OF DR. HOLMES.—A most interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Union and a crowded audience, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "The Chief End of Man," and in elucidating his views he examined and illustrated the different avowed aims of life—such as happiness, the one idea of savage life; self-development, as shown in the life of the scholar; self-mastery, as taught by the moralist; self-fusion with humanity, or the good of the race, and communion with the Divinity. But while each of these was recognized as a part of the scheme of life no one was in itself and for itself a sufficient and absolute guide. The essential difficulty consisted in the fact of the vast difference of race, of condition, of individual fitness for one or another mode of being. The nearest approach to a formula that he (the lecturer) could yet arrive at, was that the end of life was to establish the most perfect harmony between man and the universe to which he belongs. For this the laws impressed on the body, the intelligence, the emotions, the social and religious nature had to be learned and obeyed, one or the other asserting its preeminence according to the special conditions of the individual; from the rudimentary life of the savage up to that of the Christian philosopher. So that if it were necessary to say in a line what each man and all men were made for, it would be that their reason was given to find the place meant for each one of them, in the order of Providence, and conscience, and will, to enable them to fill it to the best advantage, and thus necessarily to the glory of the Creator. It was asserted, we believe, by a Boston print, that this lecture of Dr. HOLMES was, in its tendencies, opposed to the theories of revealed Christianity. We cannot imagine upon what ground a statement so utterly erroneous was made. The lecturer is the very reverse of what is alleged against it. In points of doctrine it is most orthodox, and breathes throughout a spirit of genuine Christianity.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board last evening concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the award of the contract to RICHARD C. WELDEN for repairing the pier at the west side of Gouverneur-slip, No. 52 East River, at $2,000. The Committee on Ordinances made a report, which was laid over, in favor of amending the "ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department," by fixing the salary of the Comptroller at $5,000, that of his Clerk at $2,000, and appointing a Deputy Collector, with a salary of $2,500, (instead of $3,000, as at first proposed,) per annum. The Board confirmed the appointment of STEPHENSON TOWLE to the office of City Surveyor. It was agreed that the name of Hammersly-street should be changed to "Houston-street," inasmuch as it was a continuation of the street of that name. On motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen in fixing the licenses of City cars at $50 a piece for the large cars, and $25 a piece for the small cars, instead of $60, as the Aldermen at first proposed for all the City cars, a lengthy debate arose. The crowding of the cars was vigorously protested against by several Aldermen, who were for forcing the Railroad Companies to carry a reasonable number of passengers and no more. After several amendments had been put and lost, the Board concurred with the Councilmen, (Ayes 11, Nays 4.) The provision takes effect immediately. Alderman BOOLE now moved that the Board concur with the Councilmen in giving the Metropolitan Gas Company permission to lay mains through the streets of the City notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. A letter was thereupon read by Alderman STARR, from the President of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, asking to be heard before the Board should pass upon this matter, and moved that the subject be referred to a Special Committee. This motion, however, was lost, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, (Ayes 13, Nays 2.) The Aldermen will meet again to-night.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Mr. Terence Farley, as the lowest bidder, received the contract for regulating and flagging Fifth-avenue between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. An invitation to attend the Annual Ball of Engine Company No. 16, on the 30th inst., was accepted. The Receivers of Taxes, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, reported the following amounts as taxes upon their personal property paid by the City Railroad Companies: Eighth-avenue, $9,365 24; Sixth-avenue, $8,456 73; Third-avenue, $12,493 06; Second-avenue, $664 45; Hudson River, $1,407 34; Harlem, $915 19. Total, $33,381 01. The report was received and entered on the minutes. The report of the Cable Committee in favor of publishing the minutes of the celebration, under the direction of the Clerk of the Board, was called up, and laid on the table. A resolution was introduced deprecating the discharge of the workmen on the Central Park, and requesting the Commissioners to continue to employ the present complement of men until the 1st of May next, at $1 per day. After a rambling discussion, the resolution was adopted. An ordinance returned by the Aldermen, permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to run their engines to the machine-shop on Thirty-second-street, was concurred in. Adjourned to this evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. During the year and up to the 18th inst., 76,587 emigrants had arrived, and it appears from the usual weekly statement, that from that period to the 23d inst., 662 more had come, making a total to date of 77,249, a decrease of 110,690 from the emigration of last year. The number of inmates of the Institutions is 1,189. The balance of Commutation fund is $16,436.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH.—The second game of the match between New-York and Philadelphia was revived last evening—the New-Yorkers occupying the same quarters at the Rotunda of the Exchange. The game was taken up at the 20th move, Philadelphia playing as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	NEW-YORK.
20. K R to K sq	P takes P
21. B takes P	P to Q B 4
22. B to K 2	Q R to K sq
23. B to K Kt 3	Q to Q Kt 2
24. Kt to K 5	P to Q 5
25. Q to Q B 4	R to Q 4
26. Q to Q R 4	R to K 3
27. Kt to K Kt 4	P to Q R 4

The game was here adjourned to Tuesday evening next. There was but a slight attendance of spectators. According to present appearance, it would seem as though this game also would result in a "draw."

SPARRING EXHIBITION—THE WOOD AND HEENAN CHALLENGE.—There was quite a large attendance at Sloym's Theatre last evening, on the occasion of a benefit being given to JOHN WOOD, of Boston, who has, in a manner, accepted HEENAN's challenge to fight any man in the world. There were several sparring matches by a number of pugilistic notabilities, which caused considerable amusement, but the most exciting feature of the exhibition was the set to between JOHN WOOD and JOHN MORRISSEY, which continued for several rounds, and elicited great applause from the lovers of such sports. It was announced during the evening, that MR. WOOD had put up $50 at the office of a sporting paper, as an earnest of the seriousness of his intentions, in offering to take up HEENAN's glove. On the other hand, it is published that HEENAN, having issued his challenge, has put up $500 at the office of some sporting paper, to be covered by any other challenge to accept his challenge, within 10 days. The card that was published yesterday in the "sporting columns" of the New-York Tribune, purporting to be a card from THOMAS HYER, accepting HEENAN's challenge to fight for $10,000, was bogus. HYER says that measures must have been taken upon Mr. GREELEY, as he saw the card for the first time when he read it in the *Tribune*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LUDLOW.—The flags upon the shipping in this port were yesterday displayed at half-mast on account of the death of Captain C. D. LUDLOW. A dispatch from Mr. PELLEGRU, U. S. Consul at Halifax, states that the remains of Capt. LUDLOW were on board the *Ariel*, and would be brought to New-York.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Club, held on Tuesday evening, the national value of the Chinese sugar-cane was discussed. Mr. GREEN, who has gathered valuable information on this subject at home and abroad, stated that for forage, for syrup, and for sugar, the cane will grow here from Maine to Texas. It has peculiar advantages in our hot, dry summer, for it will flourish when corn withers and forage is scorched up. It makes excellent feed when sown broadcast; grasshoppers will not touch it, and it is capital nourishment for hogs. There are some seventy varieties on our soil, which will feed forty hogs for forty-five days. Mr. OLCOTT thought that, in five years' time, the West could export sugar made from this cane. Professor MAPES then spoke of the sugar, and gave an interesting historical sketch, which was listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the fact that the molasses of the cane-sugar contained a villainous amount of extract from myriads of worms and insects—an evil from which the Sorghum is exempt. The latter does not acetify, and can be made into excellent cider.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—All the officers of the *Niagara* have been detached, with the exception of Capt. CHAUNCEY and the Chief Engineer, Mr. FARON, both of whom will probably be continued at their posts until the repairs and alterations about to be undertaken are completed. The officers of the *St. Louis* have all received orders, and are on their way to report for duty. The seamen intended for her are all ready on board the *North Carolina*, where there are now about 1,000 in readiness for different commands. The steamers *America* and *Canada*, it is finally decided, are to be fitted out for Paraguay. The *Brooklyn* is expected at the Yard to-day, to receive her outfit.

RAPID NAVAL PROMOTION.—By the restoration of the officers of the Naval Retired List, Sergeant GIBSON, of our Harbor Police, steps at once from that humble position, the commander of a small row-boat, to be a Commander in the Navy. The case of this officer was one of peculiar hardship; he returned from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean as first Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, to find himself turned out of the service, or what was equivalent to the same thing, without a charge of any kind having been preferred against him. Seeking without employment on the organization of our Harbor Police he accepted the position of Sergeant of that part of the Metropolitan force, for which he was well qualified.

THE CITY GUARD.—This splendid body of citizen soldiery, under the command of Capt. W. H. HALLIOT, made an excellent parade yesterday. They turned out very strong—about eighty rank and file—and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band. They wore their fine Winter uniform, dark blue overcoat with bearskin cap, and presented a showy and martial appearance.

Police Reports.

THE ALLEGED RAPE AT JERSEY CITY.—The young girl, who gives her name as Ann Rooney, and who was admitted to the Hospital a few days since in a state of insensibility, caused, as she alleged, by a brutal outrage committed upon her person at Jersey City, proves to be insane, and her whole story is most probably a fabrication. She was sent, yesterday morning, to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. The case altogether is a remarkable one. A medical examination of the girl was made shortly after her admission by Dr. Shroder, the house surgeon of the Hospital. It was then ascertained that she had been subjected to no violence of the nature complained of, and it soon became evident that she was laboring under a violent attack of *nymphomania*, which had assumed the rather unusual phase of the hysteric form. All that could be done was to detain her at the Hospital until the intensity of the hallucination had subsided, after which, as stated above, she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, to undergo extended curative treatment. After the publication of the report of the alleged rape in last Thursday's TIMES, the President of the Jersey City Ferry Company caused inquiries to be made as to the truthfulness of the story—the girl having stated that the rape was committed inside of the Ferry gate, and the fact having been thus published, Sergeant DICKSON, of the New-York Detective Police, also commenced making inquiries into the case, his object being to discover and arrest the supposed authors of the outrage. These inquiries resulted in the discovery that there had been no rape committed inside of the ferry gate, and that there were no brutal ravishers to be arrested. The girl whose insane story excited such commiseration for herself, and indignation against her supposed abusers, is about twenty two years of age. She is of Irish parentage and of very prepossessing appearance. She gives no coherent history of herself, and all her statements are confused and contradictory. About three years ago she was sent to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and was confined there seven months. Her insanity then took the form of a religious mania. After leaving the Asylum she went to Boston and was there employed as a domestic in several families. Where she has worked or lived since is unknown.

CONDITION OF THE STABBED AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—The past few days have been unusually prolific in stabbing cases. Six persons are now lying at the City Hospital, suffering from the effects of violent stabs. Charles Benedict and Daniel B. Bryant, who were stabbed with a sword at the Arcade Saloon in Grand-street, are both doing well, but neither are considered out of danger. Frederick Carnstere, who was stabbed by a girl of the town at No. 116 Centre-street, is believed to have passed the critical point, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Christopher Goff, who was knocked down by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Broadway and North-street, robbed and stabbed, is in a fair way to get well. Timothy Dillon, who was stabbed with a paper knife by a boy on Saturday last, is not yet deemed out of danger, evidences of inflammation having shown themselves. In the case of Eliza Titus, the colored woman who was stabbed in Baxter-street, the symptoms are favorable. Joanna Murphy, the servant girl of Mr. Gouldy, is nearly well.

STILL ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening, about dusk, a man called into the bookstore of G. A. Zabriskie, No. 301 Spring-street, and made a few purchases, and tendered in payment a $5 bill on the Traders' Bank of Newport, R. I. He received the change and departed. It was ascertained afterwards that the bill was counterfeit. The bill is well engraved, but the printing looks pale. The vignette is a spread eagle in the foreground, with a ship under full sail, and a city in the distance—unlike the genuine. Several more of the bills were offered in the Eighth Ward, but refused, as their true character was discovered. Three women, named Mary Frink, Julia Arnold and Barbary Shorts were arrested at Tarrytown, last evening, by Officer Lawrence, for passing four of the bills; and it is thought the shopkeepers in towns all along the Hudson River were victimized, as it was ascertained that there was a concerted plan to flood all the small towns this side of Albany with the trash. The Police of the City made no arrests.

ASSAULT BY A LATE ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE.—John O'Sullivan, a runner for Enright's "Farmers' Hotel," in Cedar-street, was yesterday set upon, knocked down, his face stamped on, and his nose broken, by William Enright, brother of the proprietor, and late candidate for Alderman of the First Ward. The assault grew out of a refusal of O'Sullivan to divide his commissions with Enright. The Mayor held the pugnacious person to bail in $500, and O'Sullivan was sent to the Hospital.

The Stabbing Case in Mulberry-street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the stabbing affray in Mulberry-street, reported in your issue of this date, I wish to state the facts as they occurred. It is true that I invited a few friends on the occasion of my opening a new liquor store, but as regards black eyes and bloody noses, there was nothing of the kind whatever. The facts are simply these: The man CARROLL was not among the invited party, but simply an outsider, and by behaving in a disorderly manner was ordered out of the house by me. Then the party began to enjoy themselves again, and, long afterwards, when everything was peaceable, a few of the party went outside the door and walked towards the corner of Hester-street, not thinking, for a moment, that anything would occur, when all of a sudden, CARROLL, as they state, rushed from behind some hiding place and stabbed the first man he met. The first I knew of the occurrence was by Mr. TRACY coming back to my house bleeding from the wound. So you will perceive that the stabbing took place about half a block from my house. By inserting the above correction you will much oblige, yours, respectfully,

PATRICK MCGARRY.

PATENT DECISION.—The interference in the principle for ladies' expansion or extension skirts between Orcutt & Thayer, skirt manufacturers of this city, and Douglas & Sherman, of Bridgeport, Conn., has finally been decided in favor of Messrs. Orcutt & Thayer, to whom a patent has been granted.—*Tribune*.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Three Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Anniversary.

Speeches of Gov. Morgan and Others.

On the 22d of December, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on Plymouth Rock. In perpetuation of a time-honored custom, established in this City some fifty-eight years ago, the sons of New-England, who have spent their maturer years, and have won their ample fortunes on the soil of the Knickerbockers, met last night in the Astor House to refresh the memories of their youth, and commemorate the sufferings and the triumphs of their ancestors. In point of numbers the company of last night has had few precedents. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a repast in regard to which it could only be objected that among such a multitude of delicacies the guest was often at a loss to discriminate. The wines comprised the choicest vintages of Charles Heidsieck, the Willoughby Madeira and the rarest and most costly Gerard brands. In all its features, intellectual or sensuous, the banquet was a splendid one.

At the principal table sat the Society's President, Mr. ERASTUS W. BLATCHLEY, on either side of him the invited guests. Among these were Mayor WOODMAN, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Rev. Mr. BURLINGAME, the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, the Rev. M. HALE SMITH, Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK of the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. E. F. WARD of the St. George's, Senator SLOAN of the St. Patrick's, Mr. FRASER of the German Society, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Mr. DE CORDOVA, Major SPRAGUE, U. S. A., Mr. CHARLES HALE, of Boston, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, and others.

In response to regular toasts excellent addresses were made by Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. Dr. BURLINGAME, of Boston; the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, CHAS. HALE, Esq., of the Boston *Advertiser*, (who was called up by some very complimentary remarks on the part of WM. M. EVARTS, Esq.,) Major SPRAGUE, U. S. A., the Rev. M. HALE SMITH, the Presidents of the sister Benevolent Societies of New-York, and others. Congratulatory dispatches were received from the New-England Societies of New-Orleans and Montreal, to which the President sent appropriate replies. At a somewhat advanced hour in the evening, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Governor elect of this State, entered the room, and was received with vehement cheers. On being introduced by the President, he said: I come here to-night to exchange congratulations with the members of the New-England Society and with other friends whose habit it has been to meet in this dining-hall, as it has been mine on each returning anniversary of Forefathers' Day. But I should be unjust to myself and to you if I did not make my foremost acknowledgments for this cordial response. Allusion has been made by the President of your Society to an official position which, from the partiality of friends, I shall soon be called to occupy. I am under the deepest obligation to the people of New-York for this position, having been the recipient of unmixed kindness and confidence during the 22 years I have resided among you, for which a mere word of thanks is very inadequate return. I do not know of anything that so cheers and inspires the heart of any man, whether in public or in private station, as the knowledge that he has the confidence and the sympathy of those immediately around him, his neighbors and his fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] There never was a man who had more cause to feel proud of his constituents than I have, and never were constituents having a stronger claim upon the labor, the zeal, the devotion to their interests of their representative, than you have. But it is not to me, individually; it is not to me in any party aspect; it is not to me as a merchant, even, that this compliment, if I may call it so, has been intended, but to me as soon to be a representative of this State of New-York; a representative of all its interests, including your interests, which are an inconsiderable part of them all. [Cheers.] You believe that I will be a faithful representative; you believe that I will discharge every duty, and that I will do so everywhere and at every time, according to the best of my ability. Such is my intention. [Cheers.] And in doing so I hope to be sustained by the virtuous and good men of all parties in this great City. [Loud cheers.] I have ever believed it to be the duty of a representative to be in close communication with his constituents; to confer with them freely and frankly, and, so far as it shall be consistent with his own sense of right and justice, to make their will his will; to omit what they would have him omit, and to perform what they would have him perform. [Cheers.] Now, carrying these views into practice, whatever else was expected from me by those who sent to the polls on the 2d of November last, dinner speech-making was certainly not one of them. [Cheers.] Intending them to be obedient and loyal in this as in all other things, and not wishing, at least before my term of office commences, to run counter to your wishes and expectations, I shall not, gentlemen, detain you longer. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Numerous volunteer toasts were afterwards offered and responded to, so that the night was far advanced when the company separated.

As a part of the current history of the Society it may be well to state that at a business meeting held in the forenoon of yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. M. Evarts.

Vice Presidents—1st, Henry A. H

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
HAVE INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and desired goods, have been marked down and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 24, at a very large discount from previous prices.

OUR CLOAK STOCK,
is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.

OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special supervision, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this continent.

It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.

Novelties of our own and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.
in price, if possible, in degree of the entire Winter assortment.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our counter, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 478 BROADWAY.

Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FROM THE EAST, CALL AND SEE US.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FROM THE WEST, CALL AND SEE US.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FROM THE NORTH, CALL AND SEE US.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FROM THE SOUTH, CALL AND SEE US.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY SELLS YOU GOOD GOODS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF RIBBONS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF HOSIERY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF GLOVES.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF LACE GOODS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MACY KEEPS A GOOD LINE OF EMBROIDERIES.
R. H. MACY,
STORE, Nos. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
MARKED DOWN
the prices of all my Cloaks and Furs.
Everybody to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS.
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 50 per cent reduction.
GEO. BULFIN, No. 561 Broadway.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Plush Beaver Sacques, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Sacques, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.
200 VELVET CLOAKS, WITH
GUIPURE AND CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
BELOW COST
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Ladies and Gentlemen call before purchasing.
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
W. B. MACKENZIE.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 478 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 24,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETTS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $35 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

THE NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS THAT MACY now shows; and each lady for NICE CORSETS and UNDER-CLOTHING to 6th-av., Nos. 204 and 206, take place. There's nothing old-fashioned—all BRAN NEW and NICE. And the best of it is, there is only one price.

ATTENTION!
CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT-TAILORS, CLOAK-MAKERS and others.
J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
will close the balance of their stock of
BEAVERS and PILOTS,
SEAL-SKINS and LION-SKINS
OVERCOATINGS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
and all other Winter Goods, at a Large Reduction on their late very low prices, to make room for SPRING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
EVERY ARTICLE
BOUGHT FOR CASH AND SOLD FOR CASH.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway, (Between Grand and Canal-sts.)

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 24th inst.:
Assortment Point Sets, all trimmed, for $2 and upward.
Assortment Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point d'Aguille Sets, all trimmed.....for $12 and upward.
Point d'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point d'Aguille Handkerchiefs.....for $50 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are all newly received, and will be found 25 per cent below usual prices.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
INFANTS' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES.
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHS, BERTELLES, &c.—
all very pretty for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 259 Broadway.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 261 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKING TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
Ladies who have not purchased their Winter Bonnets will do well to call at No. 61 Bleecker-st., four doors east of Broadway, as the balance of our Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets will be sold below cost.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING!—GREAT REDUCTION.
IMMENSE STOCK AT OAK HALL OF
FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS.
FINE CLOTH OVERCOATS.
FINE DRESS FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS COATS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS.
SILK VELVET, SATIN and CASSIMERE VESTS.
The above Garments are made expressly for "FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK," and put up expressly for the "HOLIDAYS." I have on hand a large assortment of "LOW-PRICED CLOTHING," which DEFIES ALL COMPETITION. For instance:
GOOD WARM OVERCOATS.....$3 to $5 00
BEAVER OVERCOATS.....$6 00
GOOD WINTER VESTS.....$1 to $2 50
CASSIMERE PANTS.....$2 to $4 00
GOOD BUSINESS COATS.....$3 to $5 00
OAK HALL, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton, and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st. Open until 6½ p. m. Saturdays, 11 p. m.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY having enlarged their factory and added to their machinery, have made improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have sent on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory,
No. 440 WATER-ST.
N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. K. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SKIRTS—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adapted to every measure made, for $1 31; thirteen springs, $1 50; fifteen springs, $1 75. Children's four spring, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs, for 50 per dozen; eleven springs, $1; and thirteen springs, $1 25, per dozen. C. HARDING, No. 387 Canal-st., next Hudson. N. connection with the next store.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

The New-York Times Published: October 26, 1858

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A variety of topics occupied the attention of Congress yesterday, which will be found set forth in our telegraphic summary. The Pacific Railroad debates were not continued in the Senate, nevertheless being mentioned in Executive Session, which were considered in Executive Session. The bill of WILLIAM TILDEN for the improvement of Chestnut-st. was passed by the Common Council, after a discussion which lasted two hours. The Board of Aldermen concurred in the Assistant Engineer's salary resolution, and passed the bill for the opening of Fifth-av. from 59th to 106th-sts. The Board of Councilmen concurred in the Mayor's veto of the Tweed Ferry bill, and passed the Annexation bill, appropriating $181,000, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed by Assembly. A resolution was adopted to print 5,000 copies of the Annexation bill. Mr. DAVIS, of Kings, introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller to issue stock for the Annexation purposes. The Senate's Pacific Railroad resolution was then taken up, and Mr. BRADY addressed the Senate in favor of the measure. A recess was taken at 4 o'clock, to hear Gen. ANDREAS upon the Mexican question. The Senate will meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Board of Aldermen met evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Ju-nior Fire Engine Company to remain in the present location for a year from the 1st of November next. The Board agreed to permit the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains through the streets of the City.

It may be, however, that in this prompt meeting the energetic and not very considerate demands of the "ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department," was presented and rejected. The Board agreed to permit the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains through the streets of the City.

The Comptroller reports to the Council-men last evening the amount of taxes paid on their personal property by the different City railroads. The Board refused to Commissioners of the Central Park the privilege of erecting a building for the Museum of Natural History. A large number of petitions for the opening of streets, &c., were presented and referred. The Board agreed to permit the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains through the streets of the City.

The Board of Aldermen met evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Jury Commissioners to select 1,800 names for the Petit Jury. The Board concurred in the election of Commissioners to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam as low as Fifty-second-st.

Dr. O. W. HOLMES delivered a lecture on the "Chief Foes of Man," last evening, at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The trial of WILLIAM TILDEN for the murder of CORNELIUS MARTENSEN was resumed before Judge Russell, yesterday morning. The Court room was crowded, and all the available seats were occupied by ladies. Dr. Wm. Martenson, brother of the deceased, was the first witness examined. He testified to the finding of the body of his brother, and identified the clothes. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Grand Jurors discharged yesterday, after having found 37 bills, 27 of which were ignored. Of the 10 found, 7 were for petit larceny, 2 for grand larceny, and 1 for assault and battery. The Jury were discharged with the thanks of the Court for their attention to their duties.

The Court of Sessions, last evening, concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Jury Commissioners to select 1,800 names for the Petit Jury. The Court of Sessions, last evening, concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Jury Commissioners to select 1,800 names for the Petit Jury.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCILMEN.

ROAD COMMISSIONER.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

SURVEYOR.

CORONER.

ASSESSOR.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

SUPERVISOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

CONSTABLES.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

CLERKS OF ELECTION.

ASSESSORS.

COLLECTORS.

OVERSEERS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

POUND KEEPERS.

PATHMASTERS.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

FENCE VIEWERS.

CORONERS.

TOWN CLERKS.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

TOWN ASSESSORS.

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TOWN OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN H. REYBURN & CO.'s BANKING HOUSE,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS—Accessible to investors in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Principal and interest payable in New-York City. Circulars and full information furnished on application.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Keep, deceased, offer for sale at private sale the following bonds belonging to the estate of said deceased:

$10,000 Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. 5 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Room 20, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, up to and including Jan. 1, 1890, for the purchase of the above bonds, or any portion thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

CHARLES H. DELAFIELD,
WM. K. KEEP,
Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Keep, deceased.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1889.

$65,000—SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars to loan for five months, first mortgage collateral security on first-class securities, such as bonds and stocks of this CITY, as follows: $40,000—would prefer to loan the whole amount to one party. To save trouble, none but responsible parties will be noticed. Address, with full particulars, in own handwriting, to BOX 2,000 TIMES OFFICE.

$65,000—SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars to loan for five months, first mortgage collateral security on first-class securities, such as bonds and stocks of this CITY, as follows: $40,000—would prefer to loan the whole amount to one party. To save trouble, none but responsible parties will be noticed. Address, with full particulars, in own handwriting, to BOX 2,000 TIMES OFFICE.

TRANSFER BOOKS NOTICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 31st inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of January, 1890.

By order of the Board.
J. F. SWEENY, Comptroller.

REGISTERED NOTICE.—A CERTIFICATE of stock No. 18,—, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, issued to Mary Ann Hall, has been lost, and application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

By order of the Board.
GEO. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS.—NOTICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 31st inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of January, 1890.

By order of the Board.
J. F. SWEENY, Comptroller.

REGISTERED NOTICE.—A CERTIFICATE of stock No. 18,—, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, issued to Mary Ann Hall, has been lost, and application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

By order of the Board.
GEO. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 7 EAST 42D-ST., cor. Madison-av. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January. Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. and THIRD-AVENUE.—Deposits will draw interest from January 1. Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, 9 Angel Court, Throgmorton-st., E. C. London.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST VARIETY of Holiday Goods in Mirrors, Easels, Screens, Fancy Tables, Cabinets, Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Portières, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery, Pictures, Frames, Bric-a-brac, Clocks, Bronzes, Onyx Tables, Pedestals, Jardinières, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, Books, Albums, Stationery, Leather Goods, Pocket-books, Portfolios, Work-boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Pipes, Canes, Umbrellas, Fans, Opera Glasses, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Hosiery, Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Bronzes, Clocks, Lamps, Chandeliers

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED.

The Press Echoing the Sentiments of the People.

NOT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.

It is only forty-eight hours since the number of the New-York Ledger, containing the first of Mr. Everett's papers, was issued; and yet in this brief space of time, the following notices have been received. Of course, this is but a mere sprinkling before the great shower. Mr. Parkhill, the well-known advertising agent, assures Mr. Bonner that he has not yet seen one unfavorable notice of this number of the Ledger in all the papers received at his office, and he receives more out-of-town papers than any other man in New-York City. This is certainly significant.

Nearly half a million copies of the Ledger, with the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, have been published. Ten steam-presses have been at work, day and night, for the past week; and yet the demand remains unsupplied; telegraphic dispatches for "more" are constantly received from dealers in distant cities and towns.

Those who have not yet read this number of the Ledger can obtain copies of it at any of the book and periodical stores where papers and magazines are sold. No yearly subscriptions are received at the Ledger office from persons residing in New-York, or any of the other large cities; but if people prefer to have the Ledger left at their residences every week, all they will have to do will be to ask the carrier who serves them with any daily paper to leave it, and he will be glad to obtain their patronage.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press.

Bonner's "Mount Vernon Papers."—Yes, Edward Everett, one of the greatest men of all his time—scholar, statesman, diplomatist, orator, patriot—Edward Everett writes for the New-York Ledger, and, we believe, will write every week during the ensuing year. This is an event in journalism. Publicists and politicians affect to think slightly of journalism as a profession and of journalists as a class. Yet these are the persons who look to editors for support in their troubles, aims, ambitions, and are made and often unmade by the pen. How many leading men in this country and abroad have been writers for the Press. At this moment, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli are journalists. We do not think that Mr. Everett lets himself down by writing for the New-York Ledger, a journal of high character, vast circulation, great influence. The magnates of the community will read, and it is wise policy to provide popular pabulum for their mental appetites. Mr. Everett, and other journalists all over this country, are performing the part of teachers. The New-York Ledger, with over a million of earnest readers, performs two things—it makes large profits for Mr. Bonner and his contributors, and, by publishing [illegible] the tastes of [illegible] only a few papers can [illegible] with reading matter healthy in tone and [illegible] people to consume.

The hallowed purpose which has induced Mr. Everett to become a contributor to the New-York Ledger, must invest "The Mount Vernon Papers" (as his articles are to be called) with unusual interest. The first of them appears in the opening number of the New-York Ledger for 1860. This initial article is introductory, but sufficient to show that the series which it opens will possess many features of permanent interest. The very name denotes the aim which has prompted their composition. Mr. Everett's eloquent and popular style, clear and expressive as it is, will be appreciated by crowds of admiring readers because he writes so that every sentient mind can understand him.

The first number of the "Mount Vernon Papers" occupies three columns—a sufficient reply to the suggested doubt whether, "as Mr. Everett's name alone was wanting, half a column would probably be the limit of his weekly contributions." Not only these articles, but every other line in the Ledger, is copyrighted. Yet Mr. Bonner must permit us, to elucidate the subject of Mr. Everett's contributions, to quote one passage, which shows very distinctively what the public may expect from this source. Mr. Everett says:

"As they will generally be written under the pressure of other engagements and duties, the considerate reader will not expect to find in them that elaboration and finish which he has a right to demand in compositions prepared at leisure, especially when they yield an ample personal remuneration to their authors. I can only endeavor to do the best in my power under the well known circumstances of the case, and candid persons will judge them accordingly."

He then proceeds to add:

"But though called the 'Mount Vernon Papers,' it is not intended that these articles should be exclusively, or even chiefly, taken up in discussing the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon, or the topics connected or associated with it. They will, indeed, furnish an appropriate channel for whatever information of an interesting character I may be able to offer the public on that subject. It was one of the chief inducements for undertaking their preparation, that they would afford me an opportunity for the attempt to interest a very large circle of readers in an enterprise which I have so much at heart. I shall accordingly, submit to them, from time to time, an account of the progress and prospects of the work, as far as they fall under my observation. Besides this, the country abounds with recollections and traditions of Washington connected with his civil and military career—with localities rendered interesting by his battles, his visits, or his sojourn; and with individuals still living who saw him, and of whom a few were personally known to him. There are many original portraits of him in existence, of which a few remain to be described; numerous autographic letters as yet unpublished; and personal relics of every description. Many of these traditions and objects of interest are constantly brought to my notice in visiting different parts of the country, for the purpose of repeating my address on the character of Washington, and, if I do not mistake, will furnish interesting materials for a few of these papers. It is intended, however, that they shall, upon the whole, be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated, as can be expected from the productions of one pen."

After vindicating the character of the present proprietor of Mount Vernon from unmerited reproach, Mr. Everett laments the predatory visits often paid to the Tomb of Washington, which have destroyed many relics of great interest. He calculates that the readers of the New-York Ledger are one million, (they must be near two, at five persons to each copy,) and says that if each of these contribute half a dollar, the full amount necessary to purchase the home and tomb of Washington would be raised at once. For the other points of Mr. Everett's article we refer to the New-York Ledger itself, which, we may say *en passant*, promises to present to its readers, in a week or two, "a more novel and remarkable feature than ever yet was exhibited in a journal in this country." What can it be?

Mr. Everett concludes his article, most courteously, by acknowledging the kindness and liberality of the Presidents of several railroads, in furnishing him with free tickets, when traveling for the purpose of delivering his lecture on Washington, spoken over one hundred times, in aid of the fund now raising by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association to purchase the home and tomb of Washington. He also thanks various lines of steamboats, and adds: "Finally, my acknowledgments are due to the proprietors of Adams' Express, for their liberality in forwarding, free of expense, whatever parcels connected with the Mount Vernon purchase I may have occasion to transmit to any part of the country."

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Mount Vernon Papers and the New-York Ledger.—In Bonner's New-York Ledger of Jan. 1, which was published yesterday, the Hon. Edward Everett, according to previous announcement, made his appearance in the first number of the "Mount Vernon Papers," which he is to continue every week during the next year. This fact of Mr. Everett is the public, yesterday, in the columns of the Ledger, formed an event in the history of weekly journals, to which we have had heretofore given up we had to suppose, no parallel. There was a shower of Ledger's in the streets, the news-stands on the corners were piled with them, the stores of the large news-agents were filled with them, and the news-boys at every [illegible] Ledger and Mount Vernon, with an energy, perseverance, and attention perfectly appalling. Examining the sheet which created all this ferment, we have to say, that we found it to be beautiful in its typography, illustrations and white paper, and, independent of Mr. Everett's contributions, to contain interesting stories, well-written editorials, and very pleasing poetry. The tone of both prose and verse, we are free to say, we found not only unobjectionable, but such as merits approval, while the talent displayed by the different writers is indisputable. It is not necessary for us to enlarge on Mr. Everett's contribution. It is a smooth, polished description of the present state of Mount Vernon, a plain, straightforward and favorable view of the action of Mr. John A. Washington, in reference to the estate, and contains also other matter in relation to the Mount Vernon Fund, which all will find interesting. There is no doubt that these Mount Vernon papers will be in great demand during the coming year. Mr. Everett will merit the thanks of the public for contributing them, and Mr. Bonner deserves the benefit of the fresh impetus which they will give to his really deserving paper.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The New-York Ledger, containing the first of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, was issued yesterday. The article was longer than is usual in Mr. Bonner's journal, occupying nearly three columns; but it is written with Mr. Everett's accustomed elegance, and is a model of pure and admirable English. The author discusses, first, the title he has chosen for his series of articles; then he goes on to state the object in aid of which he writes; then speaks of the present situation of the Mount Vernon estate, and of the means to be adopted to convert it into public property. We make a few brief extracts, by way of showing the quality of the paper.

From the New-York Express.

The Ledger.—For New Year's Day has the deserved commendation of the City Press, without exception, for the ability of its articles, and for the good taste and beautiful typography of the publication. We hear that some days ago 325,000 copies of this number were ordered from abroad, and that half a million of copies are printed. This is an event unapproached in the newspaper publications of the world. Free and liberal advertising has enabled Mr. Bonner to secure the best talent in the country, and to make the best weekly publication in the world, and this is now the general judgment of the whole Press.

From the Livingston (N. Y.) Sentinel.

There is no one who doubts that Robert Bonner is an energetic, go-ahead business man and publisher, and that the New-York Ledger is the best literary paper of its kind published in the world. He has recently donated $10,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and as a kind of reciprocity the Hon. Edward Everett is to contribute a series of articles for the Ledger to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." The publication of Mr. Everett's articles will be commenced in the first number of the Ledger for 1860.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Mount Vernon Papers.—Well, we have read the first of the Mount Vernon Papers in the New-York Ledger, from the pen of Hon. Edward Everett. It fills about three columns of the Ledger, and forms the introduction. It is mainly about Mount Vernon, as we expected it would be, and being put forth through a channel that reaches so many, we have no doubt that by the interest he will create, he will aid the fund more than twice the amount paid by Mr. Bonner for the articles. We may look upon the "dead point" of the purchase as passed and the work nearly done, now these articles are commenced. They will attract many readers, too, that the Ledger never had before.

From the New-York Evening Post,
LINES
ON THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT ENTERING THE LISTS OF JOURNALISM, THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF BONNER'S NEW-YORK LEDGER.*

Let the peace be rung! for a chief who is crowned
With a hundred bright laurels of glory
That he gathered in other arenas, is found
On the page of the essay and story.

O! no more to mere thousands his soul is confined;
See the millions themselves are around him!
How they shout in the blaze of his beautiful mind,
As the bond flies apart that has bound him!

Hail Everett! Hail to thy mission of light!
To thy full-fruited spirit's devotion,
Bursting forth with its sweet and invincible might,
For the truth, over valley and ocean.

Hail Orator, Writer! and Publisher hail!
Lo, the Tomb of Old Vernon is shining [gain,
With the new wreath your hands, in the wild Winter's
Are so gallantly o'er it entwining!

December, 1859.

* This journal gives Mr. Everett the sum of $10,000 for fifty-two articles, to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Fund.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Daily Gazette.

The New-York Ledger.—We have been favored, by the publisher with an advance copy of the Ledger for Jan. 1, containing, in addition to much other interesting original matter, the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by the Hon. Edward Everett, and also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet.

Mr. Everett's first article is eminently characteristic of the man; and their continuation cannot fail to add greatly to the interest of the Ledger. As a literary paper, the Ledger has no superior and but few equals.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

The New-York Ledger.—The Ledger of Jan. 1, of which we have received an advance copy, contains Edward Everett's first "Mount Vernon Paper." It is introductory to his subject, explaining the case as it now stands, and making a suggestion which will be interesting to the half million subscribers of the Ledger. It also has the opening chapter of what promises to be a very entertaining history of the Colony of New-Plymouth, which, no doubt, will be as authentic and faithful as the veritable Knickerbocker's History of New-York. Besides these, Mrs. Sigourney, J. G. Saxe, Wm. Ross Wallace, and a number of able contributors, add to the value and interest of the paper. Bonner is a go-ahead man, but he don't mean to make his fortune without giving a full equivalent to his readers.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

"The Mount Vernon Papers."—We are indebted to Mr. Bonner, the enterprising publisher, for an advance copy of the New-York Ledger, for January 1, 1860, which contains the first of the fifty Mount Vernon Papers, to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in consideration of the donation of Mr. Bonner of $10,000 towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. Mr. Everett states that in acceding to the proposition of Mr. Bonner, he is enabled thereby to reach and interest a large number of readers in the enterprise which he has so much at heart; and sets forth a general programme of the subjects on which he shall treat. The Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse. Parsons & Co., No. 167 Union-street, are agents for the Ledger.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

The New-York Ledger.—The issue of this sheet present weekly for the 1st of January, a copy of which we have just received, contains the first of "The Mount Vernon Papers," by the Hon. Edward Everett. The mere announcement of these contributions has created a lively interest all over the country. The present is a sort of introductory article to a series which will probably bring to light more incidents, &c., connected with Washington's career than any publication that has made its appearance for years. In addition to this we notice the commencement of a series on the History of New-Plymouth Colony. The author modestly styles himself "a descendant of Anne Bradstreet." Every number of the Ledger will henceforth be copy-righted, so that their communications can only be had "in the original package." Sorry; but it can't be helped.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

New-York Ledger.—Mount Vernon Papers!—By this say the streets were ransacked yesterday that the first paper of Mr. Everett's series, contributed to the New-York Ledger, was already in print, and ready for study or criticism.

It is a simple, introductory essay, explaining the general purposes of the Mount Vernon subscription, and giving some details of facts, in the course of that explanation, which it is quite desirable the public should know. This essay is marked not only by Mr. Everett's enthusiasm for the national cause he has espoused, and by his practical views of it in its different relations, but, in many passages, by that playful humor which shows itself in his speeches so often, and which we remember so pleasantly in some of his early contributions to our magazines and annual literature.

He says, very distinctly, that while he makes these papers the organ for communicating any information he may have of general interest, bearing on the Mount Vernon enterprise, that will be by no means the leading subject of the papers. We are very glad to see this announcement. Mr. Everett really reserves for himself ground as wide as any "Spectator," or "Rambler," or "Idler," and the fifty-two papers may be expected to sweep wide in their mission of instruction and amusement.

And what a mission it is! The publisher from whom we purchased the copies of the Ledger which lie before us—whose house is only one of the numerous establishments which deal in the issues of the periodical press in this city—ordered for his own business merely, thirteen thousand copies of this number. And we mention this act simply because a small number is sometimes better taken in and understood than a large one. There is no question that of each number of the Ledger three hundred thousand copies are printed for circulation through the country. The estimate which supposes that a million persons read each number is small.

There is not, in the world besides, such a body of readers, or such an audience. It would be well worth while for any philanthropic man, or society, to pay Mr. Bonner lavishly for the privilege of occupying the space in his paper which he has asked Mr. Everett to fill. We suppose, for instance, that there is not the Tract Society in the country whose pamphlet publications, though made at the expense of hundred of thousands of dollars, will meet this year so many eyes as these papers of Mr. Everett's.

Every number of our own paper is one more evidence of our estimate of the influence of the journalist in our day. The influence is illustrated anew when a statesman and scholar like Mr. Everett takes the machinery of a weekly newspaper as one of the most efficient means at his command for carrying out a magnificent national enterprise. The illustration, however, goes much further. It shows, in a simple way, what is the accumulated power of high literary enterprise, of that immense common-school training which has made America the greatest reading country of the world. These Mount Vernon papers address the people of America. The pen, the spirit, the fun, the wit and the eloquence of the first of American orators are at their service for this year. Now, we consider it to be matter of legitimate pride, as an illustration of the triumph of the great American system of instruction, that the people have this power. No journal in America, with a lesser audience, could secure such service. The most venerable quarterlies, the most sprightly monthlies and other magazines vainly woo such contributors as Mr. Everett. They have not the array of readers who can command such men. It is only when the millions of every class virtually combine in the creation of a journal which addresses all that their united voices speak so loud that such authors cannot refuse. No man dares throw away the chance of moving so many men to high and brave resolve. No one man in America has done so much as Mr. Everett in the creation and improvement of that system of public instruction which has created such legions of readers. No man deserves as he does the triumph of wielding such a power as he now commands.

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The New-York Ledger—First of the Mount Vernon Papers—Magazine Literature.—In the absence of news of importance, I take the opportunity afforded by the appearance of Mr. Edward Everett's Introduction to the Mount Vernon papers in the New-York Ledger to-day, to say something of Mr. Robert Bonner's enterprise in a literary point of view. I agree with you in your views recently published as to the ultimority of finding a large class of readers in the United States who will pay anything like two shillings for a Magazine. The Proprietors of the Republications of the English Quarterlies, even, have recently announced that they are in danger of suspending their publications another significant fact in addition to those cited by you to prove that our people are not yet educated to an appreciation of literary talent. The encouragement that is given to any work is chiefly derived from the females of the country. Men do not heed expending two or three, or even ten, shillings a day for useless drink and nerve-soothing cigars, but would think it a hard case to pay fifty cents a month for one or two high-toned literary or scientific journals to place upon their tables. The New-York Ledger has its basis on these truths, and I know, from the returns of the sales seen by me, that before the financial panic the sales of that paper amounted to upward 330,000 weekly. Now, this circulation is doing much good to public taste, and eventually it will educate its millions of readers to enjoy more substantial matter. The Family Herald, of London, published for a penny, had for ten years an average circulation of 300,000 weekly, and it gradually gave to its readers more fact and less fancy, preparing the way for a more useful literature than that which first gave it its large circulation. Some of the best and wisest essays in the language were issued in its columns. Mr. Bonner will be obliged to adopt the same course. In fact he is now on the way to it. Our young readers will find that the practical is the truly valuable—that facts are the source of all knowledge, and that no theory can be sustained without them. In five years more the Ledger may be the highest type of magazine literature. There is nothing to hinder it. Mr. Bonner is an eminently practical man, with clear perceptions, refined taste, and well able to judge how far he can trust to gratify it. Just as far as he can go, I am persuaded he will go on in improving his work, and though he may excite the envy of some persons and the hostility of others, all liberal minds in the literary world should recognize that he is doing society an incalculable service, the fruits of which are sure to be developed in the future.

From the New-York Chronicle—A leading Baptist paper

Mount Vernon Papers by Edward Everett.—As we go to press the first of these much-expected contributions of the accomplished Everett to the Ledger, appears in the columns of that paper. We are willing to take this opportunity to say a word concerning the Ledger and its proprietor. "All men will praise thee," saith high authority, "when thou doest well for thyself." Mr. Bonner is receiving the full benefit of this proclivity of human nature. At the risk of being involved in the classification, we say that the Ledger is by far the best paper of its class. There is probably much misapprehension as to its character, especially among those who are religious, conservative and jealous for public morals. For although there have been issued the incredible number of half a million of copies for Jan. 1, there are a great many people who never, by any chance, see the Ledger, and who think it a paper of at least very doubtful character. While it is neither profound nor high, it is unexceptionable in morals; and we, at least, have no right to complain of it on the score of taste, having observed, in several instances, extracts from our own editorials adorning its columns, unostentatious of their source. Indeed, the proprietor is exceedingly fastidious upon the point of delicacy, and rigid in his requirements to a degree which might be imitated by many of our most respectable papers, with great advantage to themselves. While this is true, and Mr. Bonner deserves the credit of it, we think that the illustrated stories, upon which we suppose a large portion of the circulation of the paper depends, are rather calculated to pamper a liking for the adventurous, romantic and marvelous, than to cultivate a refined and healthy taste.

We should have expected as much good from a gentleman of Mr. Bonner's known religious character, and may be permitted to express a hope that he will not be averse to any improvement which may render his paper not only a source of wealth, but employ its great influence for the highest interests of its readers. This would be a noble ambition, and might make his name a monument.

In reference to Mr. Everett's article, we think that more will be required than even his most polished pen, to persuade the people—especially of the North—that the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate is not a degenerate queen, a sordid speculator. We are sure that our noble women, who, with the sensitiveness of their sex to whatever is high and patriotic, have taken this work in hand, think so. We confess that we do not envy him his position, bargaining with these our earthly angels, who, taking from our hands the work we ought to have done, are rescuing our country and age from a stigma which History would have fixed upon it forever.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

The New-York Ledger.—There is no publisher, in the United States that possesses the indomitable energy that Mr. Bonner does. No paper in the country is so free from indecencies and unbecoming matter as is the New-York Ledger. No lady need fear that a blush will be called up to the cheek by reading any of its chapters aloud.

From the Bridgeport Daily Advertiser.

The New-York Ledger.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which contains—in addition to much other interesting original matter—the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett, and also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse." The Ledger begins the new year with the great additional attraction of the papers by Mr. Everett, the first installment of his part of the consideration, for Mr. Bonner's munificent donation to the Mount Vernon Fund. Sanford receives subscriptions for the Ledger in this city.

From the Boston Journal.

The New-York Ledger.—We have received an advance copy of Bonner's New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, containing the first of the series of Mount Vernon Papers. This paper is mainly introductory.

The first chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth" is given, which bids fair to be rich and spicy. Saxe has a long poem in this number. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Alice Carey, and other well-known writers are contributors to the Ledger, which is certainly a paper of a high order of merit, and one which may be safely admitted into any family.

From the Boston Traveller.

The First of the Mount Vernon Papers.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger of January 1st, containing the first of the fifty Mount Vernon Papers, to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in consideration of the donation by Mr. Bonner of $10,000 towards the Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The article is appropriately headed with a view of Mount Vernon in 1796.

Mr. Everett, in his article, gives his reasons for assenting to the proposition of Mr. Bonner, stating that he is thereby enabled to reach and interest a large number of readers in the enterprise which he has so much at heart. He then describes the present condition of Mount Vernon, and the bad results of the want of restraint upon the large number of annual visitors to the spot.

The Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Brudstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The New-York Ledger, with the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," from Mr. Everett's pen, will be for sale by the newsmen to-day. The publisher of the Ledger has secured a copyright for the whole of his paper, and, were it otherwise, it would be of course unfair to reprint what he has secured by the payment of so large a sum. The motto of the "Mount Vernon Papers" is that used by Washington himself "*Exitus acta probat.*"

This number of the Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c., &c., &c." besides its usual variety of general reading.

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

Mount Vernon, Everett and Bonner.—The first of the famous Mount Vernon Papers of Mr. Everett is out. It appears in the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which is already out, and on our table.

Mr. Everett suggests to each of the readers of the Ledger, estimating them at a million, to contribute a half dollar each to the fund, which would at once close up the whole business, and more too. He will receive the subscriptions himself.

This is a capital idea. Now begin and pour them in.

From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 4.

Something of a sensation has been made in the literary world by the announcement that Bonner, of the Ledger, has secured a series of articles from the pen of Edward Everett for the columns of that popular weekly. Mr. Bonner has paid $10,000 into the Mount Vernon Fund, for which Mr. Everett agrees to write an article each week for one year, entitled "The Mount Vernon Papers." It is a unique speculation for the publisher; and it will do the refined and eloquent Everett no harm to address a million of readers a week through an edition of the 400 copies of the Ledger. The last donation swells Mr. Bonner's contribution to the sum $50,000; and Messrs. Derby and Jackson, popular publishers of this city, offer $5,000 for the privilege of publishing the series of articles in a volume at the end of the year.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

New-York Ledger.—We are in receipt of an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which contains, in addition to much other interesting original matter, the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. A new story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., entitled "Harry Montford, or the Privateer's-last Prize," is also commenced; also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse." John G. Saxe has an amusing, versified and diversified story of "Ho-Ho of the Golden Belt," being one of the "nine stories of China."

If the numbers of the Ledger succeeding the one before us prove half as interesting and valuable, the price asked for it is infinitely less than its real worth. An array of talent, such as no other Journal has ever enjoyed, is now employed on its columns. Its success is not at all to be wondered at.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The first of Mr. Everett's papers, written for the New-York Ledger, has appeared in the number of that paper for Jan. 1, 1860, published in advance. Mr. Everett's contributions will add to the value of the Ledger, which is otherwise a publication of no ordinary merit, being supplied liberally with well-written editorials and essays upon various subjects from writers of acknowledged merit. Mr. Everett, in his first paper, explains why he has undertaken the task of writing these papers, and the interest he feels in rescuing Mount Vernon from neglect and destruction. The newspapers over the country have been very liberal, or rather very illiberal, in their abuse of Mr. Washington, the present owner of Mount Vernon, for suffering that estate to fall into decay; but, according to Mr. Everett, the public have shown the greatest neglect of a place hallowed by national and patriotic associations, and when they have done their duty it will be time enough to rebuke Mr. Washington.

From the Hartford Daily Press.

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This donation was accompanied by a very interesting letter from the donor, relating his father's reminiscences of Washington.

We understand that a handsomely engraved receipt is in preparation, ornamented with views of the river and garden front of Mount Vernon, a copy of which will be sent to every person transmitting a subscription to Mr. Everett.

From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker

New-York Ledger.—The first of Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" makes its appearance in the number of the Ledger which has just been published. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. B. has borne such a conspicuous part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate. The articles which Mr. Everett will furnish the Ledger will double its circulation, and make it the most widely-read journal that the world has ever seen. Bonner's success, great as it is, is not beyond its deserts. The enterprise which he has exhibited, in conducting the Ledger, shows that he is the "Napoleon of Publishers." In addition to the Paper furnished by Mr. Everett, the Ledger of this week will also contain the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the "Tenth Muse," etc., etc.

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From the Boston Traveller.

The First of the Mount Vernon Papers.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger of January 1st, containing the first of the fifty Mount Vernon Papers, to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in consideration of the donation by Mr. Bonner of $10,000 towards the Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The article is appropriately headed with a view of Mount Vernon in 1796.

Mr. Everett, in his article, gives his reasons for assenting to the proposition of Mr. Bonner, stating that he is thereby enabled to reach and interest a large number of readers in the enterprise which he has so much at heart. He then describes the present condition of Mount Vernon, and the bad results of the want of restraint upon the large number of annual visitors to the spot.

The Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The New-York Ledger, with the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," from Mr. Everett's pen, will be for sale by the newsmen to-day. The publisher of the Ledger has secured a copyright for the whole of his paper, and, were it otherwise, it would be of course unfair to reprint what he has secured by the payment of so large a sum. The motto of the "Mount Vernon Papers" is that used by Washington himself "*Exitus acta probat.*"

This number of the Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c., &c., &c." besides its usual variety of general reading.

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

Mount Vernon, Everett and Bonner.—The first of the famous Mount Vernon Papers of Mr. Everett is out. It appears in the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which is already out, and on our table.

Mr. Everett suggests to each of the readers of the Ledger, estimating them at a million, to contribute a half dollar each to the fund, which would at once close up the whole business, and more too. He will receive the subscriptions himself.

This is a capital idea. Now begin and pour them in.

From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 4.

Something of a sensation has been made in the literary world by the announcement that Bonner, of the Ledger, has secured a series of articles from the pen of Edward Everett for the columns of that popular weekly. Mr. Bonner has paid $10,000 into the Mount Vernon Fund, for which Mr. Everett agrees to write an article each week for one year, entitled "The Mount Vernon Papers." It is a unique speculation for the publisher; and it will do the refined and eloquent Everett no harm to address a million of readers a week through an edition of the 400 copies of the Ledger. The last donation swells Mr. Bonner's contribution to the sum $50,000; and Messrs. Derby and Jackson, popular publishers of this city, offer $5,000 for the privilege of publishing the series of articles in a volume at the end of the year.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

New-York Ledger.—We are in receipt of an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which contains, in addition to much other interesting original matter, the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. A new story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., entitled "Harry Montford, or the Privateer's-last Prize," is also commenced; also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse." John G. Saxe has an amusing, versified and diversified story of "Ho-Ho of the Golden Belt," being one of the "nine stories of China."

If the numbers of the Ledger succeeding the one before us prove half as interesting and valuable, the price asked for it is infinitely less than its real worth. An array of talent, such as no other Journal has ever enjoyed, is now employed on its columns. Its success is not at all to be wondered at.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The first of Mr. Everett's papers, written for the New-York Ledger, has appeared in the number of that paper for Jan. 1, 1860, published in advance. Mr. Everett's contributions will add to the value of the Ledger, which is otherwise a publication of no ordinary merit, being supplied liberally with well-written editorials and essays upon various subjects from writers of acknowledged merit. Mr. Everett, in his first paper, explains why he has undertaken the task of writing these papers, and the interest he feels in rescuing Mount Vernon from neglect and destruction. The newspapers over the country have been very liberal, or rather very illiberal, in their abuse of Mr. Washington, the present owner of Mount Vernon, for suffering that estate to fall into decay; but, according to Mr. Everett, the public have shown the greatest neglect of a place hallowed by national and patriotic associations, and when they have done their duty it will be time enough to rebuke Mr. Washington.

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From the Boston Transcript.

The New-York Ledger.—By the time, everybody in the United States must have heard that Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has secured the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as a contributor to his paper for one year,—the object of Mr. Everett being to obtain a liberal sum for the Mount Vernon Fund, and to impart to the million of readers of the Ledger a tithe of his own familiarity with the personal and public life of the "Father of his Country." It was a great thought all round—shrewd in Bonner, patriotic and wise in Mr. Everett. How could ten thousand dollars be procured in an easier manner for the Mount Vernon Fund, and how could the influence of the most widely-circulated journal in the country be turned into better channels than in this way? Mr. Everett, as is well known, confers with the public, through the Ledger, under the caption of "The Mount Vernon Papers." The first of these papers we have received in an advance copy of the Ledger for Jan. 1. The production is preliminary in its character, but imparts honor and dignity to one of the most handsomely-printed and readable sheets published within the limits of the Union.

The "Mount Vernon Papers," which are to appear weekly in Bonner's paper, will, undoubtedly, largely augment its already immense circulation. There is much public curiosity to read these articles.

From the New-York Day Book.

The Ledger for New-Year's Day.—We have received a copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, 1860. It is certainly the most attractive number we have seen from Mr. Bonner's hands. The principal feature is, of course, the Mount Vernon Papers of Edward Everett, the first number of which is now published. It is written in the easy, graceful style of that distinguished gentleman, and contains some valuable practical suggestions in relation to the Mount Vernon enterprise. Mr. Bonner spreads a feast of good things before his patrons, positively unequaled in any previous issue of his world-renowned sheet. Among other attractions we notice the introductory chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, a humorous article by Fanny Fern, a humorous poem with illustrations by John G. Saxe, a sketch by Mrs.